

REVENUE DEPARTMENT[701]

Adopted and Filed

Pursuant to the authority of Iowa Code sections 421.14 and 422.68, the Department of Revenue hereby adopts amendments to Chapter 12, "Filing Returns, Payment of Tax, Penalty and Interest," Chapter 38, "Administration," Chapter 40, "Determination of Net Income," Chapter 41, "Determination of Taxable Income," Chapter 42, "Adjustments to Computed Tax and Tax Credits," Chapter 43, "Assessments and Refunds," Chapter 46, "Withholding," Chapter 49, "Estimated Income Tax for Individuals," Chapter 52, "Filing Returns, Payment of Tax, Penalty and Interest, and Tax Credits," Chapter 58, "Filing Returns, Payment of Tax, Penalty and Interest, and Tax Credits," and Chapter 70, "Replacement Tax and Statewide Property Tax," Iowa Administrative Code.

Notice of Intended Action was published in IAB Vol. XXXVII, No. 4, p. 236, on August 20, 2014, as **ARC 1590C**.

Item 1 amends rule 701—12.18(423) to provide for changes to the biodiesel production refund for the 2015-2017 calendar years.

Items 2 and 3 amend rule 701—38.13(422) to clarify that the provisions of rule 701—40.45(422) regarding the treatment of deferred compensation, pensions or annuities for nonresidents of Iowa supersede the provisions of the reciprocal tax agreement between Iowa and Illinois.

Item 4 amends rule 701—40.3(422) to provide for changes in the list of bonds issued by the state and its political subdivisions for which interest is exempt for both federal and Iowa income tax.

Item 5 amends rule 701—40.47(422) regarding the partial exclusion of pensions and other retirement benefits for disabled individuals, individuals who are 55 years of age or older, surviving spouses and survivors to reference the exclusion of military retirement pay set forth in Item 6 for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2014.

Item 6 adopts new rule 701—40.80(422) to provide for the exclusion of military retirement pay for Iowa individual income tax for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2014.

Item 7 amends paragraph 41.3(1)"b" to clarify that the federal income tax deduction available for Iowa individual income tax does not include the additional .9 percent Medicare tax computed under Section 3101(b)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2013.

Item 8 amends subrule 41.5(3) regarding the adoption expense deduction for Iowa individual income tax to clarify how the deduction is computed if a taxpayer claims an adoption tax credit as set forth in Item 28 for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2014.

Item 9 amends the implementation sentence for rule 701—41.5(422).

Items 10, 11 and 12 amend subrules 42.5(1) and 42.5(2) and paragraph 42.6(3)"a" to clarify that the Iowa income percentage used to compute the nonresident/part-year resident tax credit and the out-of-state tax credit for Iowa individual income tax should be rounded to the nearest tenth of a percent.

Item 13 amends subrule 42.15(1) to provide for changes to the child and dependent care credit for Iowa individual income tax for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2015.

Item 14 amends the implementation sentence for rule 701—42.15(422).

Item 15 amends subrule 42.22(1) to provide for changes in the investment tax credit for an equity investment in a qualifying business for Iowa individual income tax for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2014.

Item 16 amends the implementation sentence for rule 701—42.22(15E,422).

Items 17 and 18 amend subrules 42.28(1) and 42.28(2) to provide for changes in the renewable energy tax credit for Iowa individual income tax.

Item 19 amends the implementation sentence for rule 701—42.28(422,476C).

Item 20 amends rule 701—42.36(175,422) to provide for changes in the agricultural assets transfer tax credit for Iowa individual income tax.

Item 21 amends rule 701—42.43(16,422) to provide for the repeal of the disaster recovery housing project tax credit for Iowa individual income tax.

Item 22 amends the implementation sentence for rule 701—42.43(16,422).

Items 23 and 24 amend rule 701—42.46(422) to provide for changes in the E-15 plus gasoline promotion tax credit for individual income tax for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2014.

Item 25 amends the implementation sentence for rule 701—42.46(422).

Item 26 amends rule 701—42.49(422) to provide for changes to the volunteer fire fighter and volunteer medical services personnel tax credit for individual income tax for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2014, as well as providing that reserve peace officers are now eligible for this credit for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2014.

Item 27 amends rule 701—42.50(422) to reflect the actual amount of the taxpayers trust fund tax credit for Iowa individual income tax for the 2013 tax year, as well as clarifying that fiscal year filers whose tax years do not begin on January 1 are eligible to claim this credit.

Item 28 adopts new rule 701—42.52(422) to provide for the adoption tax credit for Iowa individual income tax for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2014.

Item 29 updates the implementation sentence for rule 701—43.4(68A,422,456A), which provides that there is no change in the four tax checkoffs that are available for Iowa individual income tax for the 2014 and 2015 tax years.

Item 30 amends rule 701—46.6(422) to update the amounts available to be transferred to the workforce development fund for fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2014.

Item 31 adopts new subrule 49.7(4) to provide how interest should be accrued on an assessment for Iowa individual income tax when the Iowa return reflected an estimated tax carryforward credited to the next tax year.

Item 32 amends the implementation sentence for rule 701—49.7(422).

Item 33 amends paragraph 52.1(5)“b” to provide that no adjustment is made for 50 percent of federal income tax or Iowa corporation income tax when computing the Iowa tax on built-in gains for S corporations for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2014.

Item 34 amends subrule 52.21(1) to provide for changes in the investment tax credit for an equity investment in a qualifying business for Iowa corporation income tax for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2014. This change is similar to the change in Item 15.

Item 35 amends the implementation sentence for rule 701—52.21(15E,422).

Items 36 and 37 amend subrules 52.27(1) and 52.27(2) to provide for changes in the renewable energy tax credit for Iowa corporation income tax. This change is similar to the changes in Items 17 and 18.

Item 38 amends the implementation sentence for rule 701—52.27(422, 476C).

Item 39 amends rule 701—52.33(175,422) to provide for changes in the agricultural assets transfer tax credit for Iowa corporation income tax. This change is similar to the change in Item 20.

Item 40 amends rule 701—52.42(16,422) to provide for the repeal of the disaster recovery housing project tax credit for Iowa corporation income tax. This change is similar to the change in Item 21.

Item 41 amends the implementation sentence for rule 701—52.42(16,422).

Items 42 and 43 amend rule 701—52.43(422) to provide for changes in the E-15 plus gasoline promotion tax credit for Iowa corporation income tax for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2014. This change is similar to the changes in Items 23 and 24.

Item 44 amends the implementation sentence for rule 701—52.43(422).

Item 45 amends subrule 58.11(1) to provide for changes in the investment tax credit for an equity investment in a qualifying business for Iowa franchise tax for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2014. This change is similar to the change in Items 15 and 34.

Item 46 amends the implementation sentence for rule 701—58.11(15E,422).

Item 47 amends subrule 70.12(1) to provide for changes in the renewable energy tax credit for Iowa replacement tax. This change is similar to the changes in Items 17, 18, 36 and 37.

Item 48 amends the implementation sentence for rule 701—70.12(437A).

There are two substantive changes to the amendments published under Notice of Intended Action. Items 24 and 43, which provided examples for the E-15 plus promotion tax credit, did not account for the change in the tax credit rate provided in 2014 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2344. Item 24, which amends

subrule 42.46(1), Example 3, and Item 43, which amends subrule 52.43(1), Example 3, now read as follows:

“ITEM 24. Amend subrule 42.46(1), Example 3, as follows:

“EXAMPLE 3: A taxpayer who is a retail dealer of gasoline has a fiscal year ending February 28, 2018. The taxpayer sold 20,000 gallons of E-15 plus gasoline for the period from March 1, 2017, through February 28, 2018, of which 16,000 gallons were sold between March 1, 2017, and December 31, 2017. Six thousand of these 16,000 gallons were sold between June 1, 2017 and September 15, 2017. The taxpayer is entitled to claim an E-15 plus gasoline promotion tax credit of \$900 (10,000 gallons times 3 cents plus 6,000 gallons times 10 cents) on the taxpayer’s Iowa income tax return for the period ending February 28, 2018.”

“ITEM 43. Amend subrule 52.43(1), Example 3, as follows:

“EXAMPLE 3: A taxpayer who is a retail dealer of gasoline has a fiscal year ending February 28, 2018. The taxpayer sold 20,000 gallons of E-15 plus gasoline for the period from March 1, 2017, through February 28, 2018, of which 16,000 gallons were sold between March 1, 2017, and December 31, 2017. Six thousand of these 16,000 gallons were sold between June 1, 2017 and September 15, 2017. The taxpayer is entitled to claim an E-15 plus gasoline promotion tax credit of \$900 (10,000 gallons times 3 cents plus 6,000 gallons times 10 cents) on the taxpayer’s Iowa income tax return for the period ending February 28, 2018.”

In addition, several nonsubstantive changes have been made for consistency and to correct grammatical errors.

After analysis and review of this rule making, no adverse impact on jobs has been found. The tax credits may positively impact job and economic growth for businesses and individuals in the state of Iowa.

These amendments are intended to implement Iowa Code section 15E.43 as amended by 2014 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2359; Iowa Code section 422.5 as amended by 2014 Iowa Acts, Senate File 303; Iowa Code section 422.7 as amended by 2014 Iowa Acts, House File 2438 and Senate Files 303 and 2328; Iowa Code section 422.9 as amended by 2014 Iowa Acts, House File 2468; Iowa Code sections 422.11M and 422.11X as amended by 2014 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2328; Iowa Code section 422.11Y as amended by 2014 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2344; Iowa Code section 422.12 as amended by 2014 Iowa Acts, House File 2459; Iowa Code section 422.12C as amended by 2014 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2337; Iowa Code sections 422.12D and 422.12L as amended by 2014 Iowa Acts, House File 2473; Iowa Code section 422.16A as amended by 2014 Iowa Acts, House File 2460; Iowa Code section 422.33 as amended by 2014 Iowa Acts, House File 2473 and Senate File 2328; Iowa Code section 423.4 as amended by 2014 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2344; Iowa Code section 476C.1 as amended by 2014 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2343; 2014 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2328 and House File 2454; and 2014 Iowa Acts, House File 2468, section 1.

These amendments will become effective November 19, 2014, after filing with the Administrative Rules Coordinator and publication in the Iowa Administrative Bulletin.

The following amendments are adopted.

ITEM 1. Amend rule 701—12.18(423) as follows:

701—12.18(423) Biodiesel production refund. A refund of sales or use tax is available for certain producers of biodiesel for calendar years 2012 to ~~2014~~ 2017.

12.18(1) Qualifications for the refund. A biodiesel producer must meet the following criteria to be eligible for the refund.

a. The producer must be engaged in the manufacture of biodiesel and have registered with the United States Environmental Protection Agency as a manufacturer in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 79.4.

b. The biodiesel produced must be for use in biodiesel blended fuel in accordance with Iowa Code section 214A.2.

c. The biodiesel must be produced in Iowa.

12.18(2) Calculation of the refund.

a. The refund is calculated by multiplying the total number of gallons produced by the biodiesel producer in this state during each quarter of the calendar year by the following rate:

- (1) For the calendar year 2012, three cents.
- (2) For the calendar year 2013, two and one-half cents.
- (3) For the calendar year ~~2014~~ years 2014 to 2017, two cents.

b. The refund is calculated on the first 25 million gallons of biodiesel produced at each facility during the calendar year. No refund will be allowed on gallons produced in excess of 25 million at a facility during each of the calendar years 2012 to ~~2014~~ 2017. No refund will be allowed for gallons produced at a facility on or after January 1, ~~2015~~ 2018.

12.18(3) Claiming the tax credit. The refund shall be computed after subtracting any amount of sales or use tax imposed and paid upon purchases made by the biodiesel producer. The biodiesel producer must file and report the amount of sales or use tax upon purchases made during each calendar year quarter from 2012 to ~~2014~~ 2017 by filing a quarterly sales or use tax return. The biodiesel producer must then file Form IA 843, Claim for Refund, for each calendar quarter and report all of the following:

- a. The amount of biodiesel produced during the quarter at each facility.
- b. The calculation of the biodiesel production refund.
- c. The amount of sales or use tax paid upon purchases during the quarter.
- d. The amount of biodiesel production refund requested.

EXAMPLE: A biodiesel producer produced 5 million gallons during the first quarter of 2012. The producer owes \$10,000 of Iowa consumers use tax based on purchases made during the first quarter of 2012. The producer will file an Iowa consumers use tax return and report \$10,000 of tax due, but this amount will not be paid with the return. The producer will also file Form IA 843, Claim for Refund, to request a refund of \$140,000 for the first quarter of 2012. This amount is calculated by multiplying 5 million gallons ~~times~~ by three cents, or \$150,000, less the \$10,000 of Iowa consumers use tax due.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 423.4 as amended by ~~2011~~ 2014 Iowa Acts, Senate Files ~~531 and 533~~ File 2344.

ITEM 2. Amend rule 701—38.13(422), introductory paragraph, as follows:

701—38.13(422) Reciprocal tax agreements. Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2002, the department of revenue may, when the action has been approved by the general assembly and the governor, and when it is cost-efficient, administratively feasible, and of mutual benefit to Iowa and another state, enter into a reciprocal tax agreement with a tax administration agency of the other state. Under this agreement, income earned from personal services in Iowa by residents of the other state will be exempt from Iowa income tax if the other state provides an identical exemption from its state income tax for income earned in the other state from personal services by Iowa residents. For purposes of this rule, “income earned from personal services” includes wages, salaries, commissions, tips, deferred compensation, pensions, and annuities which were earned from personal services in Iowa by a resident of another state that had a reciprocal tax agreement with Iowa at the time the wages, salaries, commissions, tips, deferred compensation, pensions, or annuities were earned. See rule 701—40.45(422) for the treatment of deferred compensation, pensions, or annuities received by a nonresident of Iowa related to the documented retirement of a participant in a deferred compensation plan, a pensioner or an annuitant. The provisions of rule 701—40.45(422) supersede the definition of “income earned from personal services” under any reciprocal agreement as it relates to deferred compensation, pensions, or annuities.

ITEM 3. Amend paragraph **38.13(1)“g”** as follows:

g. For purposes of the agreement, “compensation” means wages, salaries, commissions, tips, deferred compensation, pensions, and annuities and any other remuneration paid for personal services. In the case of deferred compensation, pensions, and annuities, those incomes are deemed to have been earned at the time of employment. Therefore, if an Illinois resident receives a pension or annuity from employment in Iowa at the time the reciprocal agreement was in effect, the pension or annuity

income is not taxable to Iowa since it is “compensation” covered by the reciprocal agreement. See rule 701—40.45(422) for the treatment of deferred compensation, pensions, or annuities received by an Illinois resident related to the documented retirement of a participant in a deferred compensation plan, a pensioner or an annuitant. The provisions of rule 701—40.45(422) supersede the definition of “compensation” under the reciprocal agreement with Illinois. “Compensation” does not include unemployment compensation benefits which an Illinois resident receives due to employment in Iowa.

ITEM 4. Amend rule 701—40.3(422) as follows:

701—40.3(422) Interest and dividends from foreign securities, and securities of state and their other political subdivisions. Interest and dividends from foreign securities and from securities of state and their other political subdivisions are to be included in Iowa net income. Certain types of interest and dividends, because of specific exemption, are not includable in income for federal tax purposes. To the extent such income has been excluded for federal income tax purposes, unless the item of income is specifically exempted from state taxation by the laws or constitution of Iowa or of the United States, it must be added to Iowa taxable income.

The following is a noninclusive listing of bonds issued by the state of Iowa and its political subdivisions, interest on which is exempt from both federal and state income taxes.

1. Board of regents: Bonds issued under Iowa Code sections 262.41, 262.51, 262.60, 262A.8, and 263A.6.
2. Urban renewal: Bonds issued under Iowa Code section 403.9(2).
3. Municipal housing law - low-income housing: Bonds issued under Iowa Code section 403A.12.
4. Subdistricts of soil conservation districts, revenue bonds: Bonds issued under Iowa Code section 161A.22.
5. Aviation authorities, revenue bonds: Bonds issued under Iowa Code section 330A.16.
6. Rural water districts: Bonds and notes issued under Iowa Code section 357A.15.
- ~~7. Iowa Alcoholic Beverage Control Act—Warehouse project: Bonds issued under Iowa Code section 123.159.~~
- ~~8.~~ 7. County health center: Bonds issued under Iowa Code section 331.441(2)“c”(7).
- ~~9.~~ 8. Iowa finance authority, water pollution control works and drinking water facilities financing: Bonds issued under Iowa Code section 16.131(5).
- ~~10.~~ 9. ~~Agricultural Development~~ Iowa finance authority, beginning farmer loan program: Bonds issued under Iowa Code section ~~175.17(10)~~ 16.64.
- ~~11.~~ 10. Iowa finance authority, Iowa comprehensive petroleum underground storage tank fund: Bonds issued under Iowa Code section 455G.6(14).
- ~~12.~~ 11. Iowa finance authority, E911 program notes and bonds: Bonds issued under Iowa Code section ~~34A.20(6)~~.
- ~~13.~~ 12. Quad Cities interstate metropolitan authority bonds: Bonds issued under Iowa Code section ~~28A.24~~.
- ~~14.~~ 13. Prison infrastructure revenue bonds: Bonds issued under Iowa Code sections 12.80(3) and 16.177(8).
- ~~15.~~ 14. Community college residence halls and dormitories bonds: Bonds issued under Iowa Code section 260C.61.
- ~~16.~~ 15. Community college bond program bonds: Bonds issued under Iowa Code section 260C.71(6).
- ~~17.~~ 16. Interstate bridges bonds: Bonds issued under Iowa Code section 313A.36.
- ~~18.~~ 17. Iowa higher education loan authority: Obligations issued by the authority pursuant to Iowa Code section 261A.27.
- ~~19.~~ 18. Vision Iowa program: Bonds issued pursuant to Iowa Code section 12.71(8).
- ~~20.~~ 19. School infrastructure program bonds: Bonds issued under Iowa Code section 12.81(8).
- ~~21.~~ 20. Honey Creek premier destination park bonds: Bonds issued under Iowa Code section 463C.12(8).

~~22.~~ 21. Iowa utilities board and Iowa consumer advocate building project bonds: Bonds issued under Iowa Code section 12.91(9).

~~23.~~ 22. Iowa jobs program revenue bonds: Bonds issued under Iowa Code section 12.87(8).

Interest from repurchase agreements involving obligations of the type discussed in this rule is subject to Iowa income tax. *Nebraska Department of Revenue v. John Loewenstein*, 513 US 123 (1994). *Everett v. State Dept. of Revenue and Finance*, 470 N.W.2d 13 (Iowa 1991).

For the treatment of interest or dividends from regulated investment companies (mutual funds) that invest in obligations of the type discussed in this rule, see rule 701—40.52(422).

Gains and losses from the sale or other disposition of bonds issued by the state of Iowa or its political subdivisions, as distinguished from interest income, shall be taxable for state income tax purposes.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.7 as amended by ~~2013~~ 2014 Iowa Acts, House File ~~575~~ 2438.

ITEM 5. Amend rule 701—40.47(422), introductory paragraph, as follows:

701—40.47(422) Partial exclusion of pensions and other retirement benefits for disabled individuals, individuals who are 55 years of age or older, surviving spouses, and survivors. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1995, an individual who is disabled, is 55 years of age or older, is a surviving spouse, or is a survivor with an insurable interest in an individual who would have qualified for the exclusion is eligible for a partial exclusion of retirement benefits received in the tax year. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2001, the partial exclusion of retirement benefits received in the tax year is increased up to a maximum of \$6,000 for a person other than a husband or wife who files a separate state return and up to a maximum of \$12,000 for a husband and wife who file a joint Iowa return. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1998, the partial exclusion of retirement benefits received in the tax year was increased up to a maximum of \$5,000 for a person, other than a husband or wife who files a separate state income tax return, and up to a maximum of \$10,000 for a husband and wife who file a joint state income tax return. A husband and wife filing separate state income tax returns or separately on a combined state return are allowed a combined exclusion of retirement benefits of up to a maximum of \$10,000 for tax years beginning in 1998, 1999 and 2000 and a combined exclusion of up to a maximum of \$12,000 for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2001. The \$10,000 or \$12,000 exclusion shall be allocated to the husband and wife in the proportion that each spouse's respective pension and retirement benefits received bear to the total combined pension and retirement benefits received by both spouses. See rule 701—40.80(422) for the exclusion of military retirement pay for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2014.

ITEM 6. Adopt the following new rule 701—40.80(422):

701—40.80(422) Exemption for military retirement pay. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2014, retirement pay received by taxpayers from the federal government for military service performed in the armed forces, armed forces reserves, or national guard is exempt from state income tax. In addition, amounts received by a surviving spouse, former spouse, or other beneficiary of a taxpayer who served in the armed forces, armed forces reserves, or national guard under the Survivor Benefit Plan are also exempt from state income tax for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2014. The retirement pay is only deductible to the extent it is included in the taxpayer's federal adjusted gross income.

40.80(1) Coordination with pension exclusion. The exclusion of retirement pay is in addition to the partial exclusion, provided in rule 701—40.47(422), of pensions and other retirement benefits for disabled individuals, individuals who are 55 years of age or older, surviving spouses and survivors. In addition, taxpayers who receive retirement pay under federal law that combines retirement pay for both uniformed service and the federal civil service retirement system or federal employees' retirement system must prorate the retirement pay based on years of service.

EXAMPLE 1: A married individual who is 60 years of age receives \$20,000 of federal retirement pay from military service and \$30,000 in retirement pay from the Iowa public employees' retirement system during the 2014 tax year. The taxpayer can exclude \$20,000 of military retirement pay and \$12,000 as a

pension exclusion under rule 701—40.47(422), for a total exclusion of \$32,000 on the taxpayer's Iowa individual income tax return for the 2014 tax year.

EXAMPLE 2: A single taxpayer who is 65 years of age receives \$60,000 as a federal pension during the 2014 tax year. The taxpayer has 20 years of military service and 27 years of civilian employment with the federal government. The military retirement pay portion is \$25,532 (20 years divided by 47 years multiplied by \$60,000). The taxpayer can exclude \$25,532 of military retirement pay and \$6,000 as a pension exclusion under rule 701—40.47(422), for a total exclusion of \$31,532 on the taxpayer's Iowa individual income tax return for the 2014 tax year.

40.80(2) *Coordination with filing threshold and alternate tax.* The military retirement pay is excluded from the calculation of income used to determine whether an Iowa income tax return is required to be filed pursuant to 701—subrules 39.1(1) and 39.5(10) through 39.5(13). In addition, the military retirement pay is excluded from the calculation of the special tax computation for all low-income taxpayers except single taxpayers pursuant to rule 701—39.9(422) and is excluded from the calculation of the special tax computation for taxpayers who are 65 years of age or older under rule 701—39.15(422).

40.80(3) *Iowa withholding.* The amount of military retirement pay is excluded from the calculation of payments used to determine whether Iowa tax should be withheld from pension and annuity payments as determined pursuant to 701—subrule 46.3(4).

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 422.5 and 422.7 as amended by 2014 Iowa Acts, Senate File 303.

ITEM 7. Amend paragraph **41.3(1)“b”** as follows:

b. Tax paid at any time during the taxable year on a filing of federal estimated tax or on any amendment to such filing. Where a husband and wife file separate Iowa returns or separately on a combined Iowa return, the federal estimated tax payments made in the tax year shall be prorated between the spouses by the ratio of each spouse's income not subject to withholding to the total income not subject to withholding of both spouses, including the federal estimated tax payment made in January of the tax year which was made for the prior tax year. If an estimated tax payment or portion of the payment is made for self-employment tax, then the spouse who has earned the self-employment income shall report the amount of estimated tax designated as self-employment tax. The federal tax deduction for the tax year does not include the self-employment tax paid through the federal estimated payments made in the tax year. In addition, the federal tax deduction does not include the additional .9 percent Medicare tax computed under Section 3101(b)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2013. However, one-half of the self-employment tax paid in the tax year is deductible in computing federal adjusted gross income pursuant to Section 164(f) of the Internal Revenue Code, so this self-employment tax is also deductible in computing net income. If an estimated tax payment or portion of the payment is made for the federal net investment income tax computed under Section 1411 of the Internal Revenue Code for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2013, see paragraph 41.3(1) “f” on how the federal net income tax should be prorated between spouses.

ITEM 8. Amend subrule 41.5(3) as follows:

41.5(3) Adoption expense deduction. Unreimbursed amounts paid by the taxpayer in the adoption of a child if placed by a licensed agency under Iowa Code chapter 238, by an agency that meets the provisions of the interstate compact in Iowa Code section 232.158 or by a person making an independent placement under Iowa Code chapter 600, which exceed 3 percent of the taxpayer's net income, or the combined net income of a husband and wife in the case of married taxpayers filing a joint return, will be allowed as a deduction in the year paid. Qualifying expenses include all medical, hospital, legal fees, welfare agency fees, and all other costs relating to the adoption of a child. Those expenses claimed for adoption purposes may not be claimed elsewhere on the individual income tax return for tax years beginning before January 1, 2014. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2014, an adoption tax credit equal to the first \$2,500 of qualified adoption expenses can be claimed in accordance with rule 701—42.52(422), but the expenses claimed for the credit cannot be allowed as a deduction under this subrule.

EXAMPLE: The Joneses, a married couple whose combined net income for 2014 is \$100,000, incur \$6,000 of qualified adoption expenses and claim a \$2,500 adoption tax credit in accordance with rule 701—42.52(422). The amount of expenses in excess of 3 percent of their combined net income is \$3,000. Since the taxpayers claimed a \$2,500 adoption tax credit, only \$500 of expenses is eligible for the deduction.

ITEM 9. Amend rule **701—41.5(422)**, implementation sentence, as follows:

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections section 422.7 and section 422.9 as amended by ~~2013~~ 2014 Iowa Acts, ~~Senate~~ House File ~~406~~ 2468.

ITEM 10. Amend subrule **42.5(1)**, first unnumbered paragraph, as follows:

The nonresident/part-year resident credit is computed on Schedule IA 126. The lines referred to in this subrule are from Schedule IA 126 and Form IA 1040 for the 2008 tax year. Similar lines on the schedule and form may apply for subsequent tax years. The individual's Iowa source net income from lines 1 through 25 of the schedule is totaled on line 26 of the schedule. If the nonresident's Iowa source net income is less than \$1,000, the taxpayer is not subject to Iowa income tax and is not required to file an Iowa income tax return for the tax year. However, if the Iowa source net income amount is \$1,000 or more, the Iowa source net income is then divided by the person's all source net income on line 27 of Schedule IA 126 to determine the percentage of the Iowa net income to all source net income. This Iowa income percentage, which is rounded to the nearest tenth of a percent, is inserted on line 28 of the schedule, and this percentage is then subtracted from 100 percent to arrive at the nonresident/part-year resident credit percentage or the percentage of the individual's total income which was earned outside Iowa. The nonresident/part-year resident credit percentage is entered on line 29 of Schedule IA 126. The Iowa income tax on total income from line 43 of the IA 1040 is entered on line 30 of Schedule IA 126. The total of nonrefundable credits from line 49 of the IA 1040 is then shown on line 31 of Schedule IA 126. The amount on line 31 is subtracted from the amount on line 30, which results in the Iowa total tax after nonrefundable credits, which is entered on line 32. This Iowa tax-after-credits amount is multiplied by the nonresident/part-year resident credit percentage from line 29 to compute the nonresident/part-year resident credit. The amount of the credit is inserted on line 33 of Schedule IA 126 and on line 51 of the IA 1040.

ITEM 11. Amend subrule **42.5(2)**, second unnumbered paragraph, as follows:

Income earned outside Iowa by the part-year resident during the portion of the year the individual was an Iowa resident is taxable to Iowa and is part of the individual's Iowa source income. To compute the nonresident/part-year resident credit for a part-year resident, the taxpayer's Iowa source income on Schedule IA 126 is totaled. If the Iowa source income is less than \$1,000, the taxpayer is not subject to Iowa income tax and is not required to file an Iowa return. If the Iowa source income is \$1,000 or more, it is divided by the taxpayer's all source net income on line 27 of Schedule IA 126. The percentage computed by this procedure is the Iowa income percentage and is entered on line 28 of the Schedule IA 126. The Iowa income percentage, which is rounded to the nearest tenth of a percent, is then subtracted from 100 percent to arrive at the nonresident/part-year resident credit percentage, which is entered on line 29 of Schedule IA 126. The Iowa tax from line 43 of the IA 1040 is then shown on line 30 of Schedule IA 126. The total of the Iowa nonrefundable credits from line 49 of the IA 1040 is entered on line 31 of Schedule IA 126 and is subtracted from the Iowa tax amount on line 30. The tax-after-credits amount on line 32 is next multiplied by the nonresident/part-year resident credit percentage from line 28. The amount calculated from this procedure is the nonresident/part-year resident credit, which is shown on line 33 of Schedule IA 126 and on line 51 of Form IA 1040.

ITEM 12. Amend paragraph **42.6(3)“a”** as follows:

a. The limitation on the tax credit must be computed according to the following formula: Gross income taxed by another state or foreign country that is also taxed by Iowa shall be divided by the total gross income of the Iowa resident taxpayer. This quotient, multiplied by the net Iowa tax as determined on the total gross income of the taxpayer as if entirely earned in Iowa, shall be the maximum tax credit against the Iowa net tax. This quotient shall be computed as a percentage ~~with a minimum of one decimal~~

~~place~~ rounded to the nearest tenth of a percent. However, if the income tax paid to the other state or foreign country on the gross income taxed by the other state or foreign country is less than the maximum tax credit against the Iowa tax, the out-of-state credit allowed against the Iowa tax may not exceed the income tax paid to the other state or foreign country. The income tax paid to the other state or foreign country is the net state or foreign income tax actually paid for the tax year on the income taxed by the other state or foreign country and not the state or foreign income tax paid during the tax year, such as state income tax or foreign income tax withheld from the income taxed by the other state or foreign country.

ITEM 13. Amend subrule 42.15(1), introductory paragraph, as follows:

42.15(1) *Computation of the Iowa child and dependent care credit.* The Iowa child and dependent care credit is computed as a percentage of the child and dependent care credit which is allowed for federal income tax purposes under Section 21 of the Internal Revenue Code. For taxpayers whose federal child and dependent care credit is limited to their federal tax liability, the Iowa credit shall be computed based on the lesser amount for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2012, but before January 1, 2015. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2015, the Iowa credit is computed without regard to whether or not the federal credit was limited to the taxpayer's federal tax liability. In addition, for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2015, the Iowa credit will be allowed even if the taxpayer's adjusted gross income is below \$0. The credit is computed so that taxpayers with lower adjusted gross incomes (net incomes in tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1991) are allowed higher percentages of their federal child care credit than taxpayers with higher adjusted gross incomes (net incomes). The following is a schedule showing the percentages of federal child and dependent care credits allowed on the taxpayers' Iowa returns on the basis of the federal adjusted gross incomes (or net incomes) of the taxpayers for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 1993.

ITEM 14. Amend rule ~~701—42.15(422)~~, implementation sentence, as follows:

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.12C as amended by 2014 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2337.

ITEM 15. Amend subrule **42.22(1)**, first unnumbered paragraph, as follows:

The department of revenue will be notified by the Iowa capital investment board or the economic development authority when the tax credit certificates are issued. The credit is equal to 20 percent of the taxpayer's equity investment in a qualifying business or community-based seed capital fund. An investment shall be deemed to have been made on the same date as the date of acquisition of the equity interest as determined by the Internal Revenue Code. A For investments made prior to January 1, 2014, a taxpayer shall not claim the tax credit prior to the third tax year following the tax year in which the investment is made. For investments made in qualifying businesses on or after January 1, 2014, the credit can be claimed in the year of the investment. However, for investments made in qualifying businesses during the 2014 calendar year, the credit cannot be redeemed prior to January 1, 2016. For example, if an individual taxpayer whose tax year ends on December 31, 2012, makes an equity investment during the 2012 calendar year, the individual taxpayer cannot claim the tax credit until the tax year ending December 31, 2015. However, if the taxpayer dies prior to redeeming the tax credit, the remaining tax credit may be redeemed on the decedent's final income tax return. For fiscal years beginning July 1, 2011, the amount of tax credits authorized cannot exceed \$2 million. The tax credit certificate must be ~~attached to~~ included with the taxpayer's return for the tax year in which the credit may be redeemed as stated on the tax credit certificate.

ITEM 16. Amend rule ~~701—42.22(15E,422)~~, implementation sentence, as follows:

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections ~~15E.43, 15E.51, 15E.52, 15E.66, 422.11F,~~ and 422.11G and section ~~15E.52~~ 15E.43 as amended by ~~2013~~ 2014 Iowa Acts, ~~House File 615~~ Senate File 2359.

ITEM 17. Amend subrule 42.28(1), introductory paragraph, as follows:

42.28(1) *Application and review process for the renewable energy tax credit.* A producer or purchaser of a renewable energy facility must be approved by the Iowa utilities board in order to qualify for the renewable energy credit. The eligible renewable energy facility can be a wind energy

conversion facility, biogas recovery facility, biomass conversion facility, methane gas recovery facility, solar energy conversion facility or refuse conversion facility. The facility must be located in Iowa and placed in service on or after July 1, 2005, and before January 1, ~~2015~~ 2017.

ITEM 18. Amend subrule 42.28(2), introductory paragraph and last unnumbered paragraph, as follows:

42.28(2) *Computation of the credit.* The renewable energy tax credit equals 1½ cents per kilowatt-hour of electricity, or 44 cents per 1000 standard cubic feet of hydrogen fuel, or \$4.50 per 1 million British thermal units of methane gas or other biogas used to generate electricity, or \$4.50 per 1 million British thermal units of heat for a commercial purpose generated by and purchased from an eligible renewable energy facility or used for on-site consumption by the producer during the tax year. For the first tax year in which the credit is applied, the kilowatt-hours, standard cubic feet or British thermal units generated by and purchased from the facility or used for on-site consumption by the producer may exceed 12 months if the facility was operational for fewer than 12 months in its initial year of operation.

To claim the tax credit, the taxpayer must ~~attach~~ include the tax credit certificate ~~to~~ with the tax return for the tax period set forth on the certificate. Any tax credit in excess of the tax liability may be carried forward for seven years or until it is used, whichever is the earlier.

ITEM 19. Amend rule ~~701—42.28(422,476C)~~, implementation sentence, as follows:

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.11J and Iowa Code chapter 476C as amended by ~~2011~~ 2014 Iowa Acts, ~~House Senate File 672~~ 2343.

ITEM 20. Amend rule 701—42.36(175,422) as follows:

701—42.36(~~175~~ 16,422) *Agricultural assets transfer tax credit and custom farming contract tax credit.*

42.36(1) *Agricultural assets transfer tax credit.* For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2007, but before January 1, 2013, an owner of agricultural assets that rents assets to qualified beginning farmers may claim an agricultural assets transfer tax credit for Iowa individual income tax equal to 5 percent of the rental income received by the owner for cash rental agreements and 15 percent of the rental income received by the owner for commodity share agreements. Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2013, an owner of agricultural assets that rents assets to qualified beginning farmers may claim an agricultural assets transfer tax credit for Iowa individual income tax equal to 7 percent of the rental income received by the owner for cash rental agreements and 17 percent of the rental income received by the owner for commodity share agreements.

Also effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2013, if the beginning farmer is a veteran, the credit is equal to 8 percent of the rental income received by the owner for cash rental agreements, and the credit is equal to 18 percent of the rental income received by the owner for commodity share agreements for the first year that the credit is allowed. However, the taxpayer may only claim 7 percent of the rental income for cash rental agreements and 17 percent of the rental income for commodity share agreements in subsequent years if the agreement is renewed or a new agreement is executed by the same parties. The administrative rules for the agricultural assets transfer tax credit for the Iowa ~~agricultural development finance~~ authority may be found under ~~25—Chapter 6~~ 265—Chapter 44.

To qualify for the tax credit, an owner of agricultural assets must enter into a lease or rental agreement with a beginning farmer for a term of at least two years, but not more than five years. Both the owner of agricultural assets and the beginning farmer must meet certain qualifications set forth by the Iowa ~~agricultural development finance~~ authority, and the beginning farmer must be eligible to receive financial assistance under Iowa Code section ~~175.12~~ 16.75.

The Iowa ~~agricultural development finance~~ authority will issue a tax credit certificate to the owner of agricultural assets which will include the name, address and tax identification number of the owner, the amount of the credit, and the tax period for which the credit may be applied. To claim the tax credit, the owner must ~~attach~~ include the tax credit certificate ~~to~~ with the tax return for the tax period set forth on the certificate. The tax credit certificates will be issued on a first-come, first-served basis. For fiscal years

beginning on or after July 1, 2009, but before July 1, 2013, the amount of tax credit certificates issued by the Iowa agricultural development authority for the agricultural assets transfer tax credit program cannot exceed \$6 million. For fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2013, the amount of the tax credit certificates issued by the Iowa ~~agricultural development~~ finance authority for the agricultural assets transfer tax credit program cannot exceed \$8 million and the amount of the credit issued to an individual taxpayer cannot exceed \$50,000. However, effective December 31, 2017, the amount of tax credits issued by the Iowa finance authority for the agricultural assets transfer tax credit shall revert back to \$6 million.

Any credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following five years or until used, whichever is the earlier. However, for any agricultural assets transfer tax credits originally issued for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2008, any credit in excess of the tax liability may be credited to the tax liability for the following ten years. The tax credit shall not be carried back to a tax year prior to the year in which the owner redeems the credit. The credit is not transferable to any other person other than the taxpayer's estate or trust upon the death of the taxpayer.

If an owner of agricultural assets is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or an estate or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to the individual, an individual may claim the credit. The amount claimed by an individual must be based on the individual's pro-rata share of the individual's earnings of the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust.

The lease or rental agreement may be terminated by either the owner or the beginning farmer. If the ~~agricultural development~~ Iowa finance authority determines that the owner is not at fault for the termination, the authority will not issue a tax credit certificate for subsequent years, but any prior tax credit certificates issued will be allowed. If the Iowa finance authority determines that the owner is at fault for the termination, any prior tax credit certificates will be disallowed. The amount of tax credits previously allowed will be recaptured, and the owner will be required to repay the entire amount of tax credits previously claimed on Iowa returns.

42.36(2) Custom farming contract tax credit. Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2013, a landowner that hires a beginning farmer to custom farm agricultural land in this state may claim a custom farming contract tax credit for Iowa individual income tax. The credit is equal to 7 percent of the value of the contract. If the beginning farmer is a veteran, the credit is equal to 8 percent of the value of the contract for the first year. However, the taxpayer may only claim 7 percent of the value of the contract in subsequent years if the agreement is renewed or a new agreement is executed by the same parties. The administrative rules for the custom farming contract tax credit for the Iowa ~~agricultural development~~ finance authority may be found under ~~25—Chapter 6 265—Chapter 44.~~

To qualify for the tax credit, the taxpayer must enter into a lease or rental agreement with a beginning farmer for a term of at least two years but not more than five years. Both the taxpayer and the beginning farmer must meet certain qualifications set forth by the Iowa ~~agricultural development~~ finance authority, and the beginning farmer must be eligible to receive financial assistance under Iowa Code section ~~175.12~~ 16.75.

The Iowa ~~agricultural development~~ finance authority will issue a tax credit certificate to the taxpayer which will include the name, address and tax identification number of the owner, the amount of the credit, and the tax period for which the credit may be applied. To claim the tax credit, the owner must ~~attach~~ include the tax credit certificate ~~to~~ with the tax return for the tax period set forth on the certificate. For fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2013, the amount of tax credit certificates issued by the Iowa ~~agricultural development~~ finance authority for the custom farming contract tax credit program cannot exceed \$4 million, and the credit certificates will be issued on a first-come, first-served basis. The amount of the credit issued to an individual taxpayer cannot exceed \$50,000. However, effective December 31, 2017, the Iowa finance authority will no longer issue custom farming contract tax credits.

Any credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following ~~five~~ ten years or until used, whichever is the earlier. The tax credit shall not be carried back to a tax year prior to the year in which the owner redeems the credit. The credit is not transferable to any other person other than the taxpayer's estate or trust upon the death of the taxpayer.

If the party entering into the custom farming contract with the beginning farmer is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or an estate or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to the individual, an individual may claim the credit. The amount claimed by an individual must be based on the individual's pro-rata share of the individual's earnings of the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust.

The custom farming contract may be terminated by either the taxpayer or the beginning farmer. If the ~~agricultural development~~ Iowa finance authority determines that the taxpayer is not at fault for the termination, the authority will not issue a tax credit certificate for subsequent years, but any prior tax credit certificates issued will be allowed. If the Iowa finance authority determines that the taxpayer is at fault for the termination, any prior tax credit certificates will be disallowed. The amount of tax credits previously allowed will be recaptured, and the taxpayer will be required to repay the entire amount of tax credits previously claimed on Iowa returns.

This rule is intended to implement ~~Iowa Code section 175.37 as amended by 2013 Iowa Acts, House File 599, sections 8 to 17; 2013 Iowa Acts, House File 599, sections 7, 18 and 19; and Iowa Code section 422.11M as amended by 2013 Iowa Acts, House File 599, section 20; 2014 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2328, sections 60 and 61, as amended by 2014 Iowa Acts, House File 2454; and 2014 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2328, sections 120 and 122.~~

ITEM 21. Amend rule 701—42.43(16,422), introductory paragraph, as follows:

701—42.43(16,422) Disaster recovery housing project tax credit. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2011, but before January 1, 2015, a disaster recovery housing project tax credit is available for individual income tax. The credit is equal to 75 percent of the taxpayer's qualifying investment in a disaster recovery housing project, and is administered by the Iowa finance authority. Qualifying investments are costs incurred on or after May 12, 2009, and prior to July 1, 2010, related to a disaster recovery housing project. Eligible properties must have applied for and received an allocation of federal low-income housing tax credits under Section 42 of the Internal Revenue Code to be eligible for the tax credit. The tax credit is repealed effective January 1, 2015.

ITEM 22. Amend rule **701—42.43(16,422)**, implementation sentence, as follows:

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code ~~Supplement~~ sections 16.211, 16.212 and 422.11X as amended by 2014 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2328.

ITEM 23. Amend rule 701—42.46(422), introductory paragraph, as follows:

701—42.46(422) E-15 plus gasoline promotion tax credit. Effective for eligible gallons sold on or after July 1, 2011, a retail dealer of gasoline may claim an E-15 plus gasoline promotion tax credit. "E-15 plus gasoline" means ethanol blended gasoline formulated with a minimum percentage of between 15 percent and 69 percent of volume of ethanol, if the formulation meets the standards provided in Iowa Code section 214A.2. For purposes of this rule, tank wagon sales are considered retail sales. The credit is calculated on Form IA138. The tax credit is calculated by multiplying the total number of E-15 plus gallons sold by the retail dealer during the tax year by the following designated rates:

Gallons sold from July 1, 2011, through December 31, 2014 <u>2013</u>	3 cents
Gallons sold from January 1, 2015 , through December 31, 2017 <u>May 31 and from September 16 through December 31 for the</u> <u>2014-2017 calendar years</u>	2 <u>3</u> cents
<u>Gallons sold from June 1 through September 15 for the 2014-2017</u> <u>calendar years</u>	<u>10 cents</u>

ITEM 24. Amend subrule **42.46(1)**, Example 3, as follows:

EXAMPLE 3: A taxpayer who is a retail dealer of gasoline has a fiscal year ending February 28, 2018. The taxpayer sold 20,000 gallons of E-15 plus gasoline for the period from March 1, 2017, through February 28, 2018, of which 16,000 gallons were sold between March 1, 2017, and December 31, 2017.

Six thousand of these 16,000 gallons were sold between June 1, 2017, and September 15, 2017. The taxpayer is entitled to claim an E-15 plus gasoline promotion tax credit of ~~\$320~~ \$900 (~~16,000~~ 10,000 gallons times ~~2~~ 3 cents plus 6,000 gallons times 10 cents) on the taxpayer's Iowa income tax return for the period ending February 28, 2018.

ITEM 25. Amend rule ~~701—42.46(422)~~, implementation sentence, as follows:

This rule is intended to implement ~~2011 Iowa Acts, Senate File 531, section 35, Iowa Code section 422.11Y as amended by 2011 2014 Iowa Acts, Senate File 533, sections 63 to 65~~ 2344.

ITEM 26. Amend rule 701—42.49(422) as follows:

701—42.49(422) Volunteer fire fighter, and volunteer emergency medical services personnel and reserve peace officer tax credit. Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2013, a tax credit is available for individual income tax for volunteer fire fighters and volunteer emergency medical services (EMS) personnel. Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2014, a tax credit is available for individual income tax for reserve peace officers.

42.49(1) Definitions. The following definitions are applicable to this rule:

“Emergency medical services personnel” or “EMS personnel” means an emergency medical care provider, as defined in Iowa Code section 147A.1, who is certified as a first responder in accordance with Iowa Code chapter 147A. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2014, “emergency medical services personnel” or “EMS personnel” also includes an individual who is a paid employee of an emergency medical services program and who is also a volunteer emergency medical services personnel in a city, county or area governed by an agreement pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 28E.

“Reserve peace officer” means a reserve peace officer as defined in Iowa Code section 80D.1A who has met the minimum state training standards established by the Iowa law enforcement academy in accordance with Iowa Code chapter 80D.

“Volunteer fire fighter” means a volunteer fire fighter, as defined in Iowa Code section 85.61, who has met the minimum training standards established by the fire service training bureau pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 100B. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2014, “volunteer fire fighter” means an individual who is an active member of an organized volunteer fire department in Iowa or is performing services as a volunteer fire fighter for a municipality, township or benefited fire district at the request of the chief or other person in command and who has met the minimum training standards established by the fire service training bureau pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 100B. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2014, a volunteer fire fighter also includes an individual who is a paid employee of a fire department and who is also a volunteer fire fighter in a city, county or area governed by an agreement pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 28E.

42.49(2) Calculation of the credit.

a. The credit is equal to \$50 for the tax year beginning January 1, 2013, if the volunteer fire fighter or volunteer EMS personnel was a volunteer for the entire year. The credit is equal to \$100 for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2014, if the volunteer fire fighter, volunteer EMS personnel or reserve peace officer was a volunteer for the entire year.

b. If the individual was not a volunteer fire fighter or volunteer EMS personnel for the entire 2013 calendar year, the \$50 credit is prorated based on the number of months the individual was a volunteer. Beginning in the 2014 calendar year, if the individual was not a volunteer fire fighter, volunteer EMS personnel or reserve peace officer for the entire year, the \$100 credit is prorated based on the number of months the individual was a volunteer. If the individual was a volunteer during any part of a month, the individual will be considered a volunteer for the entire month. The amount of credit will be rounded to the nearest dollar.

EXAMPLE: An individual became a volunteer fire fighter on April 15, 2013, and remained a volunteer for the rest of calendar year 2013. The individual is considered a volunteer for nine months of 2013. The tax credit for 2013 is equal to \$38 (\$50 multiplied by 9/12 equals \$37.50; rounding to the nearest dollar results in a \$38 credit).

c. If an individual is both a volunteer fire fighter and a volunteer EMS personnel during the same month, a credit can be claimed for only one volunteer position for that month. Therefore, if an individual was both a volunteer fire fighter and volunteer EMS personnel for all of 2013, the tax credit will equal \$50. In addition, beginning in calendar year 2014, if a reserve peace officer is also either a volunteer fire fighter or a volunteer EMS personnel, a credit can be claimed for only one volunteer position for that month.

42.49(3) Verification of eligibility for the tax credit. An individual is required to have a written statement from the fire chief or other appropriate supervisor verifying that the individual was a volunteer fire fighter or volunteer EMS personnel for the months for which the tax credit is being claimed. Beginning with the 2014 tax year, an individual who is a reserve peace officer must have a written statement from the chief of police, sheriff, commissioner of public safety, or other appropriate supervisor verifying that the individual was a reserve peace officer for the months for which the tax credit is being claimed. The written statement does not have to be attached to a tax return claiming the credit. However, the individual may be requested to provide the written statement upon request by the department.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.12 as amended by ~~2012~~ 2014 Iowa Acts, Senate House File 2322 2459.

ITEM 27. Amend rule 701—42.50(422) as follows:

701—42.50(422) Taxpayers trust fund tax credit. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2013, a taxpayers trust fund tax credit is available for Iowa individual income tax. The credit is available for all individual income tax filers, including residents, nonresidents and part-year residents of Iowa, and individuals who file as part of a composite return as described in rule 701—48.1(422), as long as the Iowa return is filed within the extended due date to file an Iowa return. Therefore, a fiscal-year filer whose tax year does not begin on January 1 is eligible to claim the taxpayers trust fund tax credit as long as the return is filed within the extended due date of the Iowa return.

42.50(1) Calculation of the amount of tax credit. The credit is calculated by taking the amount in the Iowa taxpayers trust fund and dividing it by the number of individual income taxpayers who filed Iowa returns by October 31 of the year preceding the year in which the credit is allowed.

EXAMPLE: There is \$120 million in the Iowa taxpayers trust fund at the end of the fiscal year ending June 30, 2013. There were ~~2,150,000~~ 2,200,000 individuals who filed Iowa income tax returns by October 31, 2013, for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2012, but beginning before January 1, 2013. This results in an Iowa taxpayers trust fund tax credit of ~~\$55~~ \$54 for the tax year beginning on or after January 1, 2013, but beginning before January 1, 2014 (\$120,000,000 divided by ~~2,150,000~~ 2,200,000 equals ~~\$55.81~~ \$54.55, which is rounded down to the nearest whole dollar). All taxpayers who file their Iowa individual income tax return by October 31, 2014, for the tax period beginning on or after January 1, 2013, but beginning before January 1, 2014, will be entitled to claim a ~~\$55~~ \$54 Iowa taxpayers trust fund tax credit.

If the amount of Iowa taxpayers trust fund tax credits claimed on tax returns for a particular year is less than the amount authorized, the difference will be transferred to the Iowa taxpayers trust fund for the next year and will be available as an Iowa taxpayers trust fund tax credit for the next year. There must be a balance in the Iowa taxpayers trust fund of at least \$30 million in order for the Iowa taxpayers trust fund tax credit to be available.

EXAMPLE: There is \$120 million in the Iowa taxpayers trust fund at the end of the fiscal year ending June 30, 2013. The total amount of Iowa taxpayers trust fund tax credit claimed on Iowa tax returns for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2013, but beginning before January 1, 2014, which were filed on or before October 31, 2014, is \$90 million. The difference of \$30 million will be transferred to the Iowa taxpayers trust fund for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2014. The legislature approves an additional \$60 million to be deposited in the Iowa taxpayers trust fund for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2014. This will result in \$90 million in the Iowa taxpayers trust fund for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2014. If ~~2,150,000~~ 2,200,000 individuals file Iowa individual income tax returns for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2013, but beginning before January 1, 2014, by October 31, 2014, this will result in a

~~\$41~~ \$40 Iowa taxpayers trust fund tax credit for the tax year beginning on or after January 1, 2014, but beginning before January 1, 2015 (\$90,000,000 divided by ~~2,150,000~~ 2,200,000 equals ~~\$41.86~~ \$40.90, which is rounded down to the nearest whole dollar).

42.50(2) Claiming the credit on the tax return. The Iowa taxpayers trust fund is claimed on the amount of Iowa tax computed after all other nonrefundable credits allowed in division II of Iowa Code chapter 422 (excluding the Iowa taxpayers trust fund tax credit) are deducted, after the amount of school district surtax described in rule 701—42.1(257,422) and emergency medical services income surtax described in rule 701—42.2(422D) is added, and after all refundable credits (excluding estimated payments and tax withheld) allowed in division II of Iowa Code chapter 422 are deducted. Any Iowa taxpayers trust fund tax credit in excess of the tax liability is not refundable and shall not be carried back to the tax year prior to the tax year in which the credit is claimed and cannot be carried forward to a tax year for any following year.

EXAMPLE: A taxpayer reported a tax liability of \$100 on the taxpayer's 2013 Iowa income tax return. The taxpayer claimed a \$40 personal exemption credit and a \$25 franchise tax credit. This resulted in tax due of \$35 before applying the school district surtax. Taxpayer was subject to a \$2 school district surtax which resulted in total tax due of \$37. Taxpayer was entitled to claim a ~~\$55~~ \$54 Iowa taxpayers trust fund tax credit, but only \$37 of credit could be applied on the 2013 Iowa return. The remaining ~~\$18~~ \$17 of credit cannot be refunded, cannot be applied to a prior year tax liability, and cannot be carried forward to be applied to a subsequent year tax liability.

This rule is intended to implement ~~2013 Iowa Acts, Senate File 295, section 43~~ Iowa Code section 422.11E.

ITEM 28. Adopt the following new rule 701—42.52(422):

701—42.52(422) Adoption tax credit. Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2014, an adoption tax credit is available for individual income tax equal to the amount of qualified adoption expenses paid or incurred by a taxpayer related to the adoption of a child during the tax year, not to exceed \$2,500 per adoption.

42.52(1) Definitions. The following definitions are applicable to this rule:

“*Adoption*” means the permanent placement in Iowa of a child by the department of human services, by a licensed agency under Iowa Code chapter 238, by an agency that meets the provision of the interstate compact in Iowa Code section 232.158, or by a person making an independent placement according to the provisions of Iowa Code chapter 600.

“*Child*” means an individual who is under the age of 18 years.

“*Qualified adoption expenses*” means unreimbursed expenses paid or incurred in connection with the adoption of a child, including medical and hospital expenses of the biological mother which are incident to the child's birth, welfare agency fees, legal fees, and all other fees and costs related to the adoption of a child. Expenses which are eligible for the federal adoption credit as provided in Section 23(d)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code will be considered qualified adoption expenses. Expenses paid or incurred in violation of state or federal law are not qualified adoption expenses.

42.52(2) Claiming the credit. The first \$2,500 of qualified adoption expenses is eligible for the credit. If the qualified adoption expenses are less than \$2,500, then the total amount of qualified expenses can be claimed as a credit. Any credit in excess of the taxpayer's tax liability is refundable. In lieu of claiming the refund, the taxpayer may elect to have the overpayment credited to the tax liability for the following tax year. The amount of tax credit claimed cannot be used as an itemized deduction for adoption expenses provided in 701—subrule 41.5(3).

This rule is intended to implement 2014 Iowa Acts, House File 2468.

ITEM 29. Amend rule ~~701—43.4(68A,422,456A)~~, implementation sentence, as follows:

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 422.12D, 422.12E, ~~and 422.12H, 422.12K and 422.12L~~ and ~~2012~~ 2014 Iowa Acts, ~~Senate House File 2325~~ 2473.

ITEM 30. Amend rule 701—46.6(422) as follows:

701—46.6(422) Withholding tax credit to workforce development fund. Upon payment in full of a certificate of participation or other obligation issued to fund a job training program under Iowa Code chapter 260E, the community college which provided the training is to notify the ~~Iowa department of economic development authority~~ of the amount paid by the employer or business to the community college during the previous 12 months. The ~~Iowa department of economic development authority~~ is to notify the department of revenue of this amount. The department is to credit 25 percent of this amount to the workforce development fund in each quarter for the next ten years from the withholding tax paid by the employer or business. If the withholding tax paid by the employer or business for a quarter is not sufficient to cover the sum to be credited to the workforce development fund, the sum to be credited is to be reduced accordingly. The aggregate amount from all employers to be transferred to the workforce development fund in a year is not to exceed \$4 million for fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2001, but before July 1, 2014. The aggregate amount is not to exceed \$5,750,000 for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2014, and the aggregate amount is not to exceed \$6,000,000 for fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2015.

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.16A as amended by 2014 Iowa Acts, House File 2460.

ITEM 31. Adopt the following **new** subrule 49.7(4):

49.7(4) Accrual of interest on an assessment of additional tax. If the taxpayer has not elected to have an overpayment credited to an installment other than the first installment, interest shall accrue on an assessment of additional tax as follows: If the overpayment was credited to the first installment, interest on an assessment of additional tax shall accrue from the due date of the return. If the overpayment was credited to an installment due after the overpayment arose, interest shall accrue from the date the return was filed. Interest on that portion of an assessment greater than the overpayment shall accrue from the due date of the return.

If the taxpayer has elected to have an overpayment of estimated tax credited to an installment other than the first installment, interest shall accrue on any assessment of additional tax up to the amount of the overpayment from the date the return was filed with the department. Interest on any assessment of additional tax greater than the amount of the overpayment shall accrue from the due date of the return, *Avon Products, Inc. v. United States*, 588 F.2d 342 (2nd Cir. 1978), Revenue Ruling 84-58.

ITEM 32. Amend rule **701—49.7(422)**, implementation sentence, as follows:

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code ~~section 421.17, subsections 21A and 21B, and section 422.16.~~

ITEM 33. Amend paragraph **52.1(5)“b”** as follows:

b. No adjustment is made to the above amounts for either 50 percent of federal income tax or Iowa corporation income tax deducted in computing the federal net income of the S corporation for tax years beginning prior to January 1, 2008, and for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2014. The 50 percent of federal income tax and Iowa corporation income tax deducted in computing federal net income are adjustments to the Iowa net income which flows through to the shareholders for tax years beginning prior to January 1, 2008, and for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2014. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2008, but before January 1, 2014, an adjustment is made to the above amounts for either 50 percent of federal income tax or Iowa corporation income tax deducted in computing the federal net income of the S corporation.

ITEM 34. Amend subrule **52.21(1)**, first unnumbered paragraph, as follows:

The department of revenue will be notified by the Iowa capital investment board or the economic development authority when the tax credit certificates are issued. The credit is equal to 20 percent of the taxpayer's equity investment in a qualifying business or community-based seed capital fund. An investment shall be deemed to have been made on the same date as the date of acquisition of the equity interest as determined by the Internal Revenue Code. A For investments made prior to January 1, 2014, a taxpayer shall not claim the tax credit prior to the third tax year following the tax year in which the

investment is made. For investments made in qualifying businesses on or after January 1, 2014, the credit can be claimed in the year of the investment, but these investments cannot be redeemed prior to January 1, 2016. For example, if a corporation taxpayer whose tax year ends on December 31, 2012, makes an equity investment during the 2012 calendar year, the corporation taxpayer cannot claim the tax credit until the tax year ending December 31, 2015. For fiscal years beginning July 1, 2011, the amount of tax credits authorized cannot exceed \$2 million. The tax credit certificate must be ~~attached to~~ included with the taxpayer's return for the tax year in which the credit may be redeemed as stated on the tax credit certificate.

ITEM 35. Amend rule ~~701—52.21(15E,422)~~, implementation sentence, as follows:

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code sections 15E.42, ~~15E.43~~ 15E.52, 15E.66; and 422.33 and section ~~15E.22~~ 15E.43 as amended by ~~2013~~ 2014 Iowa Acts, ~~House File 615~~ Senate File 2359.

ITEM 36. Amend subrule 52.27(1), introductory paragraph, as follows:

52.27(1) Application and review process for the renewable energy tax credit. A producer or purchaser of a renewable energy facility must be approved by the Iowa utilities board in order to qualify for the renewable energy credit. The eligible renewable energy facility can be a wind energy conversion facility, biogas recovery facility, biomass conversion facility, methane gas recovery facility, solar energy conversion facility or refuse conversion facility. The facility must be located in Iowa and placed in service on or after July 1, 2005, and before January 1, ~~2015~~ 2017.

ITEM 37. Amend subrule 52.27(2), introductory paragraph and last unnumbered paragraph, as follows:

52.27(2) Computation of the credit. The renewable energy tax credit equals 1½ cents per kilowatt-hour of electricity, or 44 cents per 1000 standard cubic feet of hydrogen fuel, or \$4.50 per 1 million British thermal units of methane gas or other biogas used to generate electricity, or \$4.50 per 1 million British thermal units of heat for a commercial purpose generated by and purchased from an eligible renewable energy facility or used for on-site consumption by the producer during the tax year. For the first tax year in which the credit is applied, the kilowatt-hours, standard cubic feet or British thermal units generated by and purchased from the facility or used for on-site consumption by the producer may exceed 12 months if the facility was operational for fewer than 12 months in its initial year of operation.

To claim the tax credit, the taxpayer must ~~attach~~ include the tax credit certificate ~~to~~ with the tax return for the tax period set forth on the certificate. Any tax credit in excess of the tax liability may be carried forward for seven years or until it is used, whichever is the earlier.

ITEM 38. Amend rule ~~701—52.27(422,476C)~~, implementation sentence, as follows:

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.33 and chapter 476C as amended by ~~2011~~ 2014 Iowa Acts, ~~House~~ Senate File ~~672~~ 2343.

ITEM 39. Amend rule 701—52.33(175,422) as follows:

701—52.33(175 16,422) Agricultural assets transfer tax credit and custom farming contract tax credit.

52.33(1) Agricultural assets transfer tax credit. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2007, but before January 1, 2013, an owner of agricultural assets that rents assets to qualified beginning farmers may claim an agricultural assets transfer tax credit for Iowa corporation income tax equal to 5 percent of the rental income received by the owner for cash rental agreements and 15 percent of the rental income received by the owner for commodity share agreements. Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2013, an owner of agricultural assets that rents assets to qualified beginning farmers may claim an agricultural assets transfer tax credit for Iowa corporation income tax equal to 7 percent of the rental income received by the owner for cash rental agreements and 17 percent of the rental income received by the owner for commodity share agreements.

Also effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2013, if the beginning farmer is a veteran, the credit is equal to 8 percent of the rental income received by the owner for cash rental agreements,

and the credit is equal to 18 percent of the rental income received by the owner for commodity share agreements for the first year that the credit is allowed. However, the taxpayer may only claim 7 percent of the rental income for cash rental agreements and 17 percent of the rental income for commodity share agreements in subsequent years if the agreement is renewed or a new agreement is executed by the same parties. The administrative rules for the agricultural assets transfer tax credit for the Iowa ~~agricultural development~~ finance authority may be found under ~~25—Chapter 6 265—Chapter 44.~~

To qualify for the tax credit, an owner of agricultural assets must enter into a lease or rental agreement with a beginning farmer for a term of at least two years but not more than five years. Both the owner of agricultural assets and the beginning farmer must meet certain qualifications set forth by the Iowa ~~agricultural development~~ finance authority, and the beginning farmer must be eligible to receive financial assistance under Iowa Code section ~~175.12 16.75.~~

The Iowa ~~agricultural development~~ finance authority will issue a tax credit certificate to the owner of agricultural assets which will include the name, address and tax identification number of the owner, the amount of the credit, and the tax period for which the credit may be applied. To claim the tax credit, the owner must ~~attach~~ include the tax credit certificate to with the tax return for the tax period set forth on the certificate. The tax credit certificates will be issued on a first-come, first-served basis. For fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2009, but before July 1, 2013, the amount of tax credit certificates issued by the Iowa agricultural development authority for the agricultural assets transfer tax credit program cannot exceed \$6 million. For fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2013, the amount of tax credit certificates issued by the Iowa ~~agricultural development~~ finance authority for the agricultural assets transfer tax credit program cannot exceed \$8 million and the amount of the credit issued to an individual taxpayer cannot exceed \$50,000. However, effective December 31, 2017, the amount of tax credits issued by the Iowa finance authority for the agricultural assets transfer tax credit shall revert back to \$6 million.

Any credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following five years or until used, whichever is the earlier. However, for any agricultural assets transfer credits originally issued for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2008, any credit in excess of the tax liability may be credited to the tax liability for the following ten years. The tax credit shall not be carried back to a tax year prior to the year in which the owner redeems the credit. The credit is not transferable to any other person other than the taxpayer's estate or trust upon the death of the taxpayer.

If an owner of agricultural assets is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or an estate or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to the individual, an individual may claim the credit. The amount claimed by an individual must be based on the individual's pro-rata share of the individual's earnings of the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust.

The lease or rental agreement may be terminated by either the owner or the beginning farmer. If the ~~agricultural development~~ Iowa finance authority determines that the owner is not at fault for the termination, the authority will not issue a tax credit certificate for subsequent years, but any prior tax credit certificates issued will be allowed. If the Iowa finance authority determines that the owner is at fault for the termination, any prior tax credit certificates will be disallowed. The amount of tax credits previously allowed will be recaptured, and the owner will be required to repay the entire amount of tax credits previously claimed on Iowa returns.

52.33(2) Custom farming contract tax credit. Effective for tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2013, a landowner that hires a beginning farmer to custom farm agricultural land in this state may claim a custom farming contract tax credit for Iowa ~~individual~~ corporation income tax. The credit is equal to 7 percent of the value of the contract. If the beginning farmer is a veteran, the credit is equal to 8 percent of the value of the contract for the first year. However, the taxpayer may only claim 7 percent of the value of the contract in subsequent years if the agreement is renewed or a new agreement is executed by the same parties. The administrative rules for the custom farming contract tax credit for the Iowa ~~agricultural development~~ finance authority may be found under ~~25—Chapter 6 265—Chapter 44.~~

To qualify for the tax credit, the taxpayer must enter into a lease or rental agreement with a beginning farmer for a term of at least two years but not more than five years. Both the taxpayer and the beginning farmer must meet certain qualifications set forth by the Iowa ~~agricultural development~~ finance authority,

and the beginning farmer must be eligible to receive financial assistance under Iowa Code section ~~175.12~~ 16.75.

The Iowa ~~agricultural development finance~~ authority will issue a tax credit certificate to the taxpayer which will include the name, address and tax identification number of the owner, the amount of the credit, and the tax period for which the credit may be applied. To claim the tax credit, the owner must ~~attach~~ include the tax credit certificate ~~to~~ with the tax return for the tax period set forth on the certificate. For fiscal years beginning on or after July 1, 2013, the amount of tax credit certificates issued by the Iowa ~~agricultural development finance~~ authority for the custom farming contract tax credit program cannot exceed \$4 million, and the credit certificates will be issued on a first-come, first-served basis. The amount of the credit issued to an individual taxpayer cannot exceed \$50,000. However, effective December 31, 2017, the Iowa finance authority will no longer issue custom farming contract tax credits.

Any credit in excess of the tax liability for the tax year may be credited to the tax liability for the following ~~five~~ ten years or until used, whichever is the earlier. The tax credit shall not be carried back to a tax year prior to the year in which the owner redeems the credit. The credit is not transferable to any other person other than the taxpayer's estate or trust upon the death of the taxpayer.

If the party entering into the custom farming contract with the beginning farmer is a partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or an estate or trust electing to have the income taxed directly to the individual, an individual may claim the credit. The amount claimed by an individual must be based on the individual's pro-rata share of the individual's earnings of the partnership, limited liability company, S corporation, or estate or trust.

The custom farming contract may be terminated by either the taxpayer or the beginning farmer. If the ~~agricultural development Iowa finance~~ authority determines that the taxpayer is not at fault for the termination, the authority will not issue a tax credit certificate for subsequent years, but any prior tax credit certificates issued will be allowed. If the Iowa finance authority determines that the taxpayer is at fault for the termination, any prior tax credit certificates will be disallowed. The amount of tax credits previously allowed will be recaptured, and the taxpayer will be required to repay the entire amount of tax credits previously claimed on Iowa returns.

This rule is intended to implement ~~Iowa Code section 175.37 as amended by 2013 Iowa Acts, House File 599, sections 8 to 17; 2013 Iowa Acts, House File 599, sections 7, 18 and 19; and Iowa Code section 422.33 as amended by 2013 Iowa Acts, House File 599, section 21; 2014 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2328, sections 60 and 61, as amended by 2014 Iowa Acts, House File 2454; and 2014 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2328, sections 120 and 122.~~

ITEM 40. Amend rule 701—52.42(16,422), introductory paragraph, as follows:

701—52.42(16,422) Disaster recovery housing project tax credit. For tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2011, but before January 1, 2015, a disaster recovery housing project tax credit is available for corporation income tax. The credit is equal to 75 percent of the taxpayer's qualifying investment in a disaster recovery housing project; and is administered by the Iowa finance authority. Qualifying investments are costs incurred on or after May 12, 2009, and prior to July 1, 2010, related to a disaster recovery housing project. Eligible properties must have applied for and received an allocation of federal low-income housing tax credits under Section 42 of the Internal Revenue Code to be eligible for the tax credit. The administrative rules of the Iowa finance authority for the disaster recovery housing project tax credit may be found at 265—Chapter 34. The tax credit is repealed effective January 1, 2015.

ITEM 41. Amend rule **701—52.42(16,422)**, implementation sentence, as follows:

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code ~~Supplement~~ sections 16.211, ~~and~~ 16.212 and ~~Iowa Code section 422.33 as amended by 2009~~ 2014 Iowa Acts, Senate File ~~457~~ 2328.

ITEM 42. Amend rule 701—52.43(422), introductory paragraph, as follows:

701—52.43(422) E-15 plus gasoline promotion tax credit. Effective for eligible gallons sold on or after July 1, 2011, a retail dealer of gasoline may claim an E-15 plus gasoline promotion tax credit. "E-15 plus gasoline" means ethanol blended gasoline formulated with a minimum percentage of between 15

percent and 69 percent of volume of ethanol, if the formulation meets the standards provided in Iowa Code section 214A.2. For purposes of this rule, tank wagon sales are considered retail sales. The credit is calculated on Form IA138. The tax credit is calculated by multiplying the total number of E-15 plus gallons sold by the retail dealer during the tax year by the following designated rates:

Gallons sold from July 1, 2011, through December 31, 2014 <u>2013</u>	3 cents
Gallons sold from January 1, 2015 , through December 31, 2017 May 31 and from September 16 through December 31 for the <u>2014-2017 calendar years</u>	2 <u>3</u> cents
Gallons sold from June 1 through September 15 for the <u>2014-2017 calendar years</u>	<u>10 cents</u>

ITEM 43. Amend subrule **52.43(1)**, Example 3, as follows:

EXAMPLE 3: A taxpayer who is a retail dealer of gasoline has a fiscal year ending February 28, 2018. The taxpayer sold 20,000 gallons of E-15 plus gasoline for the period from March 1, 2017, through February 28, 2018, of which 16,000 gallons were sold between March 1, 2017, and December 31, 2017. Six thousand of these 16,000 gallons were sold between June 1, 2017, and September 15, 2017. The taxpayer is entitled to claim an E-15 plus gasoline promotion tax credit of ~~\$320~~ \$900 (~~16,000~~ 10,000 gallons times ~~2~~ 3 cents plus 6,000 gallons times 10 cents) on the taxpayer's Iowa income tax return for the period ending February 28, 2018.

ITEM 44. Amend rule **701—52.43(422)**, implementation sentence, as follows:

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code section 422.33 ~~as amended by 2011 and 2014~~ Iowa Acts, Senate File ~~531~~ 2344.

ITEM 45. Amend subrule **58.11(1)**, first unnumbered paragraph, as follows:

The department of revenue will be notified by the Iowa capital investment board or the economic development authority when the tax credit certificates are issued. The credit is equal to 20 percent of the taxpayer's equity investment in a qualifying business or community-based seed capital fund. An investment shall be deemed to have been made on the same date as the date of acquisition of the equity interest as determined by the Internal Revenue Code. A For investments made prior to January 1, 2014, a taxpayer shall not claim the tax credit prior to the third tax year following the tax year in which the investment is made. For investments made in qualifying businesses on or after January 1, 2014, the credit can be claimed in the year of the investment, but these investments cannot be redeemed prior to January 1, 2016. For example, if a franchise taxpayer whose tax year ends on December 31, 2012, makes an equity investment during the 2012 calendar year, the franchise taxpayer cannot claim the tax credit until the tax year ending December 31, 2015. For fiscal years beginning July 1, 2011, the amount of tax credits authorized cannot exceed \$2 million. The tax credit certificate must be ~~attached to~~ included with the taxpayer's return for the tax year in which the credit may be redeemed as stated on the tax credit certificate.

ITEM 46. Amend rule **701—58.11(15E,422)**, implementation sentence, as follows:

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code ~~section 15E.66; sections 15E.42, 15E.43 15E.66 and 422.60 and section 15E.43~~ as amended by 2011 2014 Iowa Acts, Senate File ~~517~~ 2359 ; and 2011 Iowa Acts, Senate File 517, section 40.

ITEM 47. Amend subrule 70.12(1) as follows:

70.12(1) A person in possession of a renewable energy tax credit certificate issued pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 476C or a wind energy tax credit issued pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 476B ~~as amended by 2008 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2405,~~ may apply to the director for a reimbursement of the amount of taxes imposed and paid by the person pursuant to Iowa Code chapter 437A in an amount not more than the person received in renewable energy tax credit certificates or wind energy tax credit certificates. To obtain the reimbursement, the person shall ~~attach to~~ include with the return required under Iowa Code section 437A.8 the renewable energy tax credit certificates or the wind energy tax credit certificates and provide any other information the director may require. The director shall direct that a warrant be issued

to the person for an amount equal to the tax imposed and paid by the person. Any credit in excess of the person's tax liability may be claimed as a refund for the following seven years. Pursuant to Iowa Code section 437A.14, a taxpayer may file a claim for refund with the director within three years after the replacement tax became due. If the renewable energy or wind energy tax credit claim exceeds the replacement tax due in a year, the taxpayer has seven years to carry over the excess credit. Pursuant to Iowa Code section 476C.4(6), a person may not receive both a renewable energy tax credit and a wind energy tax credit. ~~The~~ For the wind energy tax credit, the reimbursement applies to a qualified facility placed in service on or after July 1, 2005, but before July 1, 2012. For the renewable energy tax credit, the reimbursement applies to a qualified facility placed in service on or after July 1, 2005, but before January 1, 2017. The utilities board shall notify the department of revenue of the amount of kilowatt hours of electricity purchased from a renewable energy facility or the amount of kilowatt hours generated and purchased from a qualified wind energy facility or generated and used on site by the qualified wind energy facility. The department of revenue shall calculate the amount of the tax credit and issue the tax credit certificate. Wind energy and renewable energy tax credit certificates may be transferred, and a replacement tax credit certificate may reflect a different type of tax than the type of tax noted on the original tax credit certificate.

ITEM 48. Amend rule ~~701—70.12(437A)~~, implementation sentence, as follows:

This rule is intended to implement Iowa Code ~~section~~ sections 437A.17B, chapter and 437A.17C and chapters 476B as amended by 2008 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2405; section 437A.17C and chapter 476D as amended by 2008 Iowa Acts, Senate File 572; and chapter 476C as amended by 2014 Iowa Acts, Senate File 2343.

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